

چکیده انگلیسی

The epidemiology of expire patient induced carbon monoxide toxicity in Ardabil town during 2008-2013

Abstract

Introduction: Carbon monoxide gas is odorless, colorless and toxic which is the most abundant pollutants in the lower atmosphere. Carbon monoxide poisoning is considered as one of the most common causes of mortality in Iran. Since data on the incidence of carbon monoxide poisoning in Ardabil province does not exist, this study aimed to investigate the prevalence of carbon monoxide poisoning during 2008 to 2013.

Materials and Methods: In this study, we first went to the Ardabil coroner center and poisoning ward of Imam Khomeini Hospital. Then we extracted statistics related to carbon monoxide poisoning from the records of these centers. Finally, information of exposed patients were extracted from their records and entered into the Checklists that have already been prepared.

Results: The number of deceased in this study was 35 people with a mean age of 33.66 ± 21.38 , which 19 of them (54.3%) were male and 16 (45.7%) were female. 85.7 percent of the deceased had been poisoned at home and 14.3 percent in their workplace. The most common occurrence time of intoxication was winter (48.6%), and water heater were the most common means of intoxication (48.57%).

Conclusion: This study showed that carbon monoxide gas poisoning is one of the cases that causes to death of tens of people in Ardabil every year. What is certain is that unawareness and lack of information on the proper use of heating appliances is the main reason for the prevalence of this type of poisoning and deaths from it. As a result, take attention to this issue (such as setting strict standards for the construction and installation of the heating equipment and promoting public awareness) could have a considerable role in the prevention of this type of poisoning.

Keywords: carbon monoxide, intoxication, epidemiology.